I only trust, she said in concluding !! that you will never have reason to repent your bro ken promise, in marrying one of that sidetested

I get it from every side, laughed Laura, as she read portions of the letter to Hagan; and though you are amiable and good now, I dare say you will punish me whenever you get a chance, for my shocking abuse of your people and country.

'Yes, punish you as I do now.' And be clasped her in his arms and kissed ber lovingly.

Preparations went rapidly on for the wedding. and in a month Laura canceled her former vow by becoming the true and loving wife of a son of the Emerald Isle.

'Come, love,' said Charles Hagan, 'the evenmg is lovely and I know no place where the bim. moon is so perfectly to be enjoyed as smid the foliage of the Place d'Armes.'

They sauntered forth together, inhaling and enjoying the perfume of the orange blossoms, that there made the air redolent with their odor.

'Mamma was right,' said Laura, clinging closer to her husband's arm; 'this is the atmosphere for true love to breathe freely in. A boney moor here seems much more holy, amid these soft balmy airs and lovely flowers, than it ever can, in our cold, leafless regions.'

They walked on in silence for a time, listening only to the heart-beats, that kept time to the low warbling of a mocking bird that had built a nest in one of the magnolias.

Looking into the face of his young wife, and drawing her hand closer into his arm, as if struck by some sudden thought, Hagan broken the silence :

'You are a strange girl, Laura.'

4 How so?

Why, you are always so content to take things as you find them.'

For instance, your majesty? The personnel of your humble servant. You bave never asked me a question that could give

you the slightest clue to my sphere in the world, or to my circumstances.' Perhaps it was because I am afraid of heing

taken in again. A burnt child, you know, dreads the fire.' And she clung closer to his arm. 'I might, too, even be so unfortunate as to find you not only a rich man, but above me in everything eise.' Not now, darling. The time for such dis-

tractions is past. Whatever honors 1 may possess are now equally yours. Just suppose that I should tell you that I am not the poor young man you have been determined to think me, row ing through the country in search of fortune; but that on the contrary I stand beyond the necessity of labor?"

Heigh ho!' sighed Laura. 'It would only be confirming my recent suspicions, and make me feel more of a goose on the score of my former rash promises, than I care to acknow ledge. But tell the truth, sir, at once. Expose the whole front of your villainy, and be prepared to receive a sentence that will condemn you to

everlasting-love. "I accept the penalty, and obey. Know, then, madam, that your husband claims the honor of being the second son of Charles Francis,

Earl of C-. 'Oh, you imposter.'

The fact of being only a second son, with an elder brother, who already secures the entail of both name and fortune in the person of two young sons, makes our chance of such in heritance extremely dim I was destined for the church, and did my best to carry out the pious wish of my parents, by becoming a high dignitary. But by the time I reached the age of seventeen years, those most interested in my father had the good sense to act upon the advice of a good old priest, who had known me from my infancy. 'Better, my Lord,' he said, 'that drinks the young man should be a good father of a family than a bad priest.' So I closed my theological books, and went to Eton to finish my course. Since my twenty-first year - now twelve years ago-I have been a wanderer from home, only making the old halls an occasional visit. I have been over every land where the foot of civilized man has trod, and in coming to America I had intended that it should be the try lately volunteered their gratuitous labour to asfinal goal of my wanderings; determined, after that, to return home, follow my father's wishes, and aid him in looking after the interests of his hand and people. For we are waking up to the tact that the absentee system of the lords of the proof of the people's love for the Establishmentsoil is doing much in keeping poor Treland under the oppressor's beel.

'Then,' said Laura, with some agitation, 'you are going to take me so far, far away from home. I pever thought of that. I never dreamed of the possibility of not always living near mamma.

For better, for worse, you know, my darling,' and he drew her nearer to him. ' Remember Eve's trust in her busband-

The world was all before them where to choose, And band in hand thro' Eden they took their solitary

But I have not finished. I have no idea of putting the wide sea between you and your old friends yet awhile. When the time does come, I know-I feel that your heart will follow willnogly wherever my duty calls. I have much yet to see in America before I leave it. I have only had a glimpse, as yet, of the Northern and known. The Clonnel Chronicle reports that a far-Southern States. I come immediately South to mer named Horan, living about ten miles from Equis, enjoy her most delightful season, little dreaming was fired at and wounded by another farmer named of the prize I was to pick up there. In a few weeks we will return West, and with your own dear family, whom I already love and long to see, ed. we will spend some time at the Hot Springs of Visit CP THE QUEEN TO IRRLAND.—The Leinster Virginia, the waters of which, I am sure, will Express says—'We have been informed on good complete your father's restoration to health .-Then, I have the Northern cities and Canada to

ter, so long as I have you.

Dreary! ob, you poor little innocent; to have allowed those terrible prejudices, to, keep you ignorant of the most charming scenery in the world. But you shall judge for yourself some day, and then you will agree with me hat the vastness, variety and grandeur, of her charms are unsurpassed. Tourista rave over the lake of Como and bay of Naples; but Killarney exneeds them all. But come, love, we must return, the dews are falling, and will give you cold.

All the plans of Hagan were carried out. Mr. Lambert's health was thoroughly restored, and fortune once more began to smile upon

Laura parted in sorrow from those she still loved so dearly, but there was no hesitation in her choice. Cheerfully, lovingly, she placed her hand in her husband's, to be led wheresoever he listed. All his encomiums of his native land she lived to endorse, and was never weary of lauding tne country, the fidelity, faith, patience, and endurance of the people she had once so unjustly

END.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIS, April, 16 -The visit of Prince Arthue to Tipperary-a country which has hitherto been unpenetrated by the most adventurous Royalto - has filled the peasantry with genuine pleasure he has made a triumphal progress, and the reception accorded to him will probably lead his Royal High sess to entertain a very different impression of the character of the people from that presented in the ecords of crime The prince has, no doubt, seen the bright side of the picture but it is gratfying, and may be new to many to find that it has so bright a side From the account of the journey given in the Express, it appears that his Royal Highness has had a triumphal progress through the south. At various stations along the railway line crowds assembled to witness the arrival of the young prince and greet him with a cheer. At Dundrum, where he was to alight the station was handsomely decorated and the road s. anned by an arch with a word of welcome inscribed upon it. A detachment of the Tipperary Militia and their band were in attendance at the platform where a crowd had collected, and when the train arrived at 5 o'clock with his Royal Highness the National Anthem was played and the people greeted him with enthusiasm. The Count de Jaruac was to waiting to receive the illustrious visitor, and the Prince hav ing entered an open carriage drawn by four borses, preceded by outriders and followed by a brilliant escort, drove, amid the acclamations of the peasantry to the prosperous and picturesque village of Dundrum. situa'e on the estate of Lord Hawarden. The villagers were in a state of joyous excitement at the un precedented honor bestowed upon the secluded little spot and decked it profusely with emblems of rejoicing. Arches were constructed in the street in bonour of the event, and a platform was put up in the centre of the village to enable the Prince to receive a loyal address. On the arches were inscribed the words 'welcome to Dundrum' and 'Welcome, Prince Patrick,' a name more acceptable to Tipperary, and suggesting a happy link between nationality and loyalty -Times Correspondent.)

Mr. Gladstone has lately received several threatening letters from the Irish Orangemen, similar in tenor to those execulated in Sheffield.

LONDONDERRY April 29 .- Serious riots occurred yesterday between the Catholics and Orangemen. The police charged killing two and wounding several

Gathorne Hardy and Sir F. W Hegate the Government majorities were respectably 86 and 103.

It is stated that Mr. Isaa: Butt, Q.C., will be a candidate for the representation of Youghal Mr. Montague Quest will be the Liberal candidate. James Magill, a discharged workman on the Irish Midland Bailway, has been sentenced to five years'

penal servitude for having sent a threatening letter to the chairman of the company. The Dublin town council has unanimously adopt-

future became convinced of what had been long ed a resolution to the effect that intemperance is the enough clear to me-that my calling was for a greatest evil that could effect an individual or comlife less holy, but more adventurous. So, my munity and adopted a petition to Parliament praying it to consider carefully and rigidly sarry out whatever measures may be deemed best calculated any interest in treating, except with a view to the to diminish the undue cansumption of intoxicating

THE FENIARS. - Our correspondents at Queens town informs us that that the Constabulary of that town yesterday received instructions to search the two out-going American steamers for a person named Gorman, who, it is alleged, is the bearer of some documents from a person lately lunded in this country to persons in America. - [Dublin Paper.

THE PERSANTRY AND THE CHURCH. -At Bailieborough, Co Cavan, a number of the Catholic peasansist the Protestant rector, the Rev. Dr. Gilmor, in in his farming operations—an act by no means unneual, for the Irlsh peasantry are always generous -and this neighbourly good feeling and testimony of purely personal regard is being tortured into a that in fact they desire a continuance of the ascendency. To such straits are the Church supporters driven for an argument in her favour.

livings that fall into their gift. The Bishop of Kilm re has given the living of Kilcoghert to the Rev. S. Lewis; and the Bishop of Derry has conferred that of Drumachose upon the Rev.F. Hearne, & M. Kiltoghert is worth £600 a year, and Drumachose £450.

Core May 2 -A mass meeting of citizens was held here on Saturday night at which the recent a body served with the strongest devotion by the of poverty but ill accords with their claim to an boarded off, is enough for the scanty congregation. speech of the mayor was was warmly endorsed, and

Mr. E Sulivan will introduce a Bill to prevent the Mayor of Cook from continuing to hold any office connected with the administration of justice in which will not admit of refusal, to ceds its sover- from paying over to the discatablished Church, either Ireland.

The Freeman states that Mr. H O. Corry, J. P . of Carry-lodge, county Leitrim was fired at on Thursday morning when returning home from a friend's house in the county of Oavan, but escaped without injury. The cause of the outrage is not M'Kean, because he proposed to hand over to his son-in-law a portion of unclaimed bog which had

months in Ireland next autumn.

and by that time my little wife will be so in love no occasion has the Prince received the slightest vogue everywhere, and the early history of America the stern resolve of the whole British people is, that compensation for Maynooth College from the Church with the excitement of travel that she will be discourtesy in his passage through the public was deeply affected by them. In the case of Ulster the reign of religious and political ascendency in Funds be struck out. Mr. Gladstone protested

very willing to risk even the dangers of the thorough every the manufacture of the horough every willing to risk even the dangers of the thorough even the by the light darked the best of the probably the largest mixed as light element in the country and his given the But, Ireland, is such a dreary country, darling, sembly every collected to Dublin, but not country and the country and his given the nothing but atoms and bogs. Still it don't mat bad taste to evince the alignment of the Connect and every one who had a voice in spect. Irishmen are seldom rude and the people bave never vented their dissertefaction with the Government on any of the Royal family. The character of guest is a protection from insult smonget the most savage tribes of the White. Nile, but it appears not to be so in the Protestant seal of learning in Dublio. On the occasion of the vicit of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur to Trinity College, he was greeted with rounds of Kentish fire, cress of Church and State, 'a groun for Maynooth,' and finally rudeness went so far as to call for groans for the Lord Lieutenan', who was one of the Royal party whereupon the Prince immediately retired.

Election speech-making bas again began at You ghal, and promises to be as enlivening as on the occasion of the dat election. S Two candidates are already in the field, the one being Sir Joseph Neale M'Kenna, who was defeated in November, and the other Mr. Montague Guest, who comes forward as the nominee of Mr. Wegnelin, whose election has just been declared void. Both candidates bave arrived on the scene of action. Sir Joseph M'Kenna has not yet made any appearance in public, but his new opponent, who arrived on Tues day, addressed a meeting of electors and others the same evening He was introduced by Mr. J Barry, who expressed his regret that the country had been deprived of Mr. Weguelin's services, chiefly through the timidity of a Judge, who abdicated his right to decide upon a question of bribery, turning it over to the full Court of Common Pleas, and when sitting as a member of that Court failing to sustain his own judgment as appounced during the trial. Mr. Butt had argued the case as well as he could, but it was of no use, as it had been tried beforehand.

Spicing - One of those frightful (ragidles which are so frequent in England and America but of rare courence in Ireland, thank God! has happened in this locality a few days since A young man, from the parish of Newtown (near Kilmacthomas), got mar ri d to a respectable farmer's daughter in this parish Kilrosenty a few months since -last Shrove tide. Report has it that, a very short time after their union, the husband began to illtreat his wife, and had continued so until the day of this melancholy occurrence. Sunday 4th inst.) when he strempted her life oy discharging the contents of a pistol at her, which he always carried on his person; but fortrnately she orcaped unburt. Immedia ely after this transaction he entered his room and deliberately cut his throat with a rezor. He died very penitent on Saturday last having been writhing in agony for the last seven days. Report also has it that alcohol was the stim ulant the deceased made use of to commit those ter-

rible deeds - Correspondant Waterford Citizen. The Church Conference at Dublin, a body really representing the Irish Protestant Church, met on Tueslay and is upanimous against any concession. The Dean of Cloufert, made the most telling speech harping, however, on the thallow argument that if we are to decide Irish matters as the Irish nation wish, the Irish Members might just as well meet on College Green as in London, and have repeal. But the acewer simple. No statesman has ever said that all Irish matters should be decided by Irish wishes. What they have said is, that local Irish matters ought to be decided as much as possile in conformity with Irish wishes, - imperial interests being clways reserved. Does the Dean suppose that Imperial interests require us to do in Iteland what to power would compel us to allow Ireland to do here? The cry is No surrender. - non possumus,' ' we don't accept your inevitable.' Human beings very rarely do. The inevitable, for the most part, makes captives of them.

CHANGE SERRIFFS AND CRANGE JURISE. - To show how trials have been conducted in Monaghan, we have only to state tout men knew what the verdict would be when they saw the jury If it was an Orange man who was on his trial it was said at once that he would be acquisted; and if a Catholia, that he would be found guilty. A few weeks since we were in-fomed that the Orangemen in Monaghan were so certain of M.Kenna's conviction, that they could LONDON, April 29 .- In a division on Mr. Disraeli's tell the day on which he would be executed, and they Don't be in a hurry, love, and imagine that the amendment to the Irish Oburch bill to give the commenced to make great preparations for a display Don't be in a nurry, love, and imagine that the smallest fear that the distinguished a name will ever burden globe houses to the Ohurch, the Government had a on the occasion. How then could the Oatholics the country there is not the smallest fear that the inch. He counselled 'calm but uncompromising remajority of 91. On amendments proposed by Mr. there place confidence in the administration of justice? Let us hope this abomicable system will a once be reformed. The officials connected with the it is advisible that people should have as much as administration of the law in Monaghan should be cantious Their conduct has been condemned, and unless a new system is inaugurated, they may find filled by better and honester men .- Dundalk Damo. | ered by the inhabitants of Cheapside or Aldgate. --

Mr. Maguire moved on Tuesday for a Royal Commission to inquire in'o the manner in which the Irish Society administer their property in the North of Ireland, and only withdrew his motion on a promise that the Government would consider the subject. It is one which no party in the country has advantage of the Ulster people themselves, and yet it is one which every prudent person will approach with instinctive caution. Mr. Magnire prefaced his observations by saying that not a hundred members of the House had any idea of what the Irish Society was, and that the ignorance of the public in England. in Sectland and even over a great part of Ireland, was equally profound This is true as to details but, still, most educated persons are aware that the Companies of the City of London played a great part in the settlement of Ulster two centuries ago that they still possess important rights, and exercise a large and usquestioned influence. It is also well with-that the minds of the Irish people are very rights of absentees, and, morethan all, of Corporations. To this it may be saided that the present is not the first time that the position of the Irish Society and the Companies of London with regard to Ulater has been made the subject of discussion in their relation is anomalous, and may well be suspected of instillty In our time rights of this kind are not looked upon favorably, and in conspicuous Company was the grandest Corporation in the world, the pride of Englishmen, the worder of foreigners, ablest army of soldiers and functionaries that ever deprived of its trade, then of most of i's real authority, and, lastly, of the very shadow of power. -The Hudson's Bay Company is now invited in terms with these great associations, for, though in the actual develorment there may be no similarity, the principal of the or ginal concession was much the same, and indicated in every case views of govern-

to the Crown, and the Crown took an extraordinary interest in making the best of them. It will be re membered that the Order of Baronets was established by James to. encourage the enterprise which he looked upon as the most; bonorable extension of the Royal authority and the most abundant addition to the Royal means. It is to those days that the authority of the Irish Society runs back. The charter of James, confirmed, after an intervening suspensionby a charter of Obarles II., forms the title of the Pociety. The origin of the rights of the various Componies is the same, for the Society, having received the county of Derry, the city of Derry, and the town of Coleraine, parcelled out, as Mr Magnire tells us, a portion of the land among the City Com. panies, and itself retained the city of Derry, the town of Coleraine, the fisheries of the Baun and the Foyle, and 30,000 acres of land. Mr. Maguira, it seems, originally intended to move for a Commission to examine the nosition of the London Companies generally; but, acting nuder prudent advice, he has ab stained from raising a iscussion which might seem to affect the title of property in Ulater and excite hopes among the tenants which no Legislature could realize. It is, therefore, to the Irish Society alone and to its alleged evil influence in the cits of Derry that his remarks were directed. We may say at once that we have no means of judging how far the management of the Society has been prudent or otherwise, and must let time and competent inquirers decide between the accusations of Mr. Meguire and Mr. Dowse and the apologies of the Lord Mayor and the Recorder. But this nuch may be admitted - that the spectacle of a committee of London tradesmen exercising supreme authority in an Irish city, visiting it to receive the requests or the supplications of the inhabitants, and deciding according to their own good pleasure, does not comport with one's notions of a valuable institution. -Still less ain it be doubted that the constitution of the Society is as fir as possible from being a good model, masmach as the governor and secretary are the only permanent members, and the rest do not serve long enough to gain any real knowledge of the work they have to do. The charges brought by M:. Maguire are to the effect that the incubus of the Irish Society has had the worst effect on the prosperity of the city of Derry He complains that the management of the Society is bad, inasmuch as a great part of the funds is wasted, and considerable come are spent in law. He says that, though the Society takes great credit for the flourishing con dition of Ulster, the part with which it has to do has been the most retarded. Belfast has made rapid progress because building leases were granted on fair terms, but the Irish Society has done all in its power to obstruct the progress of Derry. He asks the House to remember that a Royal Commission reported in 1854 against the trish Society, and advised that it should be dissolved, its charter abolished by Act of Parliament, and the trust handed over to the Lord Obancellor of Ireland, who would have power to make rules suited to the requirements of the time, and he asks the House to carry out that recommendation, so that the city of Derry may be allowed to manage its own affairs. Mr. Serieant Downe used similar arguments, and declared that if Darry made less progress than Belfast it was owing, not to any sck of enterprise, but to the want of such a tenure of land as would encourage the investment of capital, particularly in manufacturing works. These charges were answered by Alderman Lawrence and Mr. Rus. sell Gurney, and we are bound to gay that on their statement the Society shows no want of liberality The Society, says Alderman Lawrence, spends six sevenths of its income in improving its estates, and it has never failed to behave generously in the matter of public works, such at the supply of water and the improvement of barbours. The practice of the Society in respect of the granting of lesses was also defended with sufficien; plausibility. But when all is said, we cannot but think that the subject de mands renewed inquiry. In the present temper of Legislature will allow any man's property to be fored, and, seemming gests intained possible the control over their own affairs and their own local funds. We do not suspect the citizens of London of any intentional injustice, but, after ail,

nearly so much regarded as those of a Maori are in

our day The soil of whole counties was confiscated

THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF KILMORE AND SIE JOHN GRAY .- Prudence is not among the virtues for which the diguitaries of the Established Church in Ireland are distinguished, otherwise the Bishop of Kilmore would not have made the woeful mistake of questioning the object which induced the hon, member for Kilkenpy to state that 46,000 acres of the Irish Bishops' lands were let at 23 6d, an acre to those Protestant noblemen and gentlemen, descendants and near relatives of Bishops, who are now raising the cry of 'sacrilege' in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish Oburch Bill. Sir John Gray supplies the Bushop of Kilmore with a prompt and crushing answer to his lordship's implied inquiry. The Episcopal lands in Ireland are returned to Parliament as 669,277 scres of which 485,333 are profitable, and are all let to the kith and kin of former and of living Bisbops at rents, including fines, averaging about five shillings an acre; and these champions of the Church sublet them at from thirty-five to forty five known-and this makes the subject difficult to deal shillings an acre, pocketing the difference by way of compensation for their local and national protection unsettled with respect to tenure, and that many are of the establishment. The Primate holds 3 717 disposed to look with an evil eye on the proprietary acres of the land which belonged to the See of Kilmore; and Sir John Gray calls upon the Bishop to entreat his Grace to set an example to the other ap. | the this object will be unatrained his desire to crass propriators of Church lands by at once restoring these valuable acres to his plundered See If the make every Irishman feel his equality, will be fruit-Bishop of Kilmore by 'wrestling in prayer' with the less whilst he leaves the national monuments of the The Irish protestant bishops are filling up all the Parliament. There has always been a feeling that Primate succeed in moving the Beresfords, the Joneses the Hamiltons, the Knoxes, the Batesons, the Leslies to restore to the Church even a moiety of the income | does Mr. Gladstone know the indifference of the which they derive from the Protesiant plunder of church-going people to them, how they care as much instances have been abrogated. The East India the Establishment, in present and in former days Mr. Gladstone's Bill will will have the effect of greatly increasing the wealth of ecclesiastics whose horror Apostolical succession. As Sir John Gray truly and resolutions were adop ed expressing sympathy with | built up and maintained an empire Yet it was first | pertinently observes, there is nothing in Mr. Gladstone's Bill, nor is there any statute or rule of law or equity to prevent these devoted friends of the Church, in whose veins course the blood of many Bishona, eignly over its extensive territory. One cannot belp in a napital sum or annually, tana debt of conscience, comparing the position of the City of London in Ulater | and as a filial duty to compensate for the loss of the present income, even though it be but a fractional St James Hall to night to protest against the dispart of their unholy gains. There was no cry of establishment of the Irish Oburch The audience 'spoliation,' or 'robbery,' or 'sacrilege,' so long as was large and influential. Resolutions were dopted, so the plunderers were great digularies of the State strongly condemning Mr. Gladstone's bill, and callas the plunderers were great diguitaries of the State ment, colonization and commerce which will hardly Establishment, and the plunder was appropriated ing on the House of Lords to reject or materially meet with favor in the present age. One is there- | either to the canabling of episcopal families, or for | alter it. fore rather predisposed to think that the City of the creation of a local aristocracy owing everything London must make out a good case of practical | to the Church and therefore bound on all occasions benefits conferred in order to rebut the presumption to defend the State lus itution. Let us remind them. son-in-law a portion of unclaimed bog which had which arises against so singular an authority. Soon in the face of events so recent, and in answer to the bean in M'Kean's possession. M'Kean has abscord—after the accession of James I., the idea of settling voice of an Empire, that it is a blunder to raise such part of Ulster with English and Scotch colonists a cry now. It did very well so long as the condemtook possession of the Royal mind. Those were the nation of the Church Establishment was confided to days of grants, charters, and monopolies, and it the Oatholics of Ireland Such a clamour was potent Owl. authority that her Majesty the Queen will spend two seemed the most natural thing in the world to intrust enough to drown their righteous remonstrance adthe rich citizens of London with the possession of a dressed to the thee drower ear and prejudiced mind PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT —There are plonty of portion of the English people. But that dark day both for sumed the consideration of the Irish Church bill.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT —There are plonty of the work of colorization. Similar expedients were in English people. But that dark day both for sumed the consideration of the Irish Church bill.

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the Connell and every one who had a voice in pub. dom upon this matter, and the judgment was so up.

lic affer water highly exact eraied against the voice and his colleagues bowed their heads in allent. acquiescence, and at once resigned their offices.
The hour member for Kilkency deserves the thanks of the friends of the Irish Oburch Establishment-for the excellent advice he has given to the Bishops to moderate their insane opposition to remember they live in glass palaces and wisely to betake themselves to making terms for surrendering at discretion a position which he has been at such prins to prove to them to be untenable. He has said nothing half so severe of them, or of their friends, as Mr. Disraels did in the late debate, when he stated that during the last thirty-four years the Trish landlords had plundered the Church of £3 000,000 out of tithes slope. A tithe rent-charge of 25 per cent, is no trifle with which to reward the No Popery zeal of an Orange prer or a great landowner. The Irish State Church is not defensible upon any ground, and what an attempt to defend it has brought upon himself the Bishop of Kilmore will not forget in a burry It is enfer to be taught by the hon member for Kilkenny, thin to enter upon a trial of strength with him upon the Irish Church question - [Tablet. THE STRUGGLE FOR THE LOAVES AND FISHES .-

There is to be no and to the fight for the leaves and fishes, till they are completely swept away. Some of our Protestant connerymen we regret to say, think more of the goods of the world than becomes them. They are screaming out for them at public meetings, and yow that they are ready to fight for them and to die for them. Like the rich glutton in the Gospel they wished to live sumptuously every day and detight in fine clothes, tich furniture, costly carriages, splendid horses and a retinue of servants, to attend to their wants and wishes The Catholics are not so auxious on these points, for they have put in no claims for the spoils They have declared that they will not accept as much as one shilling of the vast sum to be taken from the Protestant Establishment. They are content to sustain their own Church by putting their hands in their own pockets and paying their bishops and clergy That, they think, is no hardship at all, for they love their Courch and delight in supporting what they love Their hearts are not fixed upon riches, and they do not covet the tithes, but desire to have them expended in support of the poor, and to leave Protestants to pay for the maintenance of their own faith But this the greater part of the Irish Protestants are resolved not to do They hold meeting after meeting, at which orators scream out 'sacrilege,' 'robbery,' 'confiscation' and plunder.' They do this notwithstanding that they themselves are the plunderers, and although they have enjoyed the plunder they wrung from the Catholics for the past three hundred years. On Tuesday 'ast there was what is called a Conference of Protestant hishops, parsons and laymen held in the Antient Concert Rooms, Dublin. The Protestant Primate presided, and of course delivered a speech, and a curious piece of oratory it was. Speaking of Mr. Gladstone's Oburch bill, be said - "There is one thing that this meeting must clearly understand, and that is that it has no reference whatsoever in the remotest degree to Mr Gladstone's church body [hear, hear]. We studiously avoid in any way whatsnever giving it the slightest countenance [hear, bearl This is an assemblage met together for the specific purpose of considering this bill, of pointing out its injustice, and protesting against it. That done, we shall discolve [bear] But we leave no successors whatsoever outside this assemblage for any church body to act upon that bill. Neither are we here for the purpose of compromise We do not come here to amend Mr. Gladstone's bill, or to throw cut any suggestions We condemn it utterly from first to last. We look upon it as confiscation We regard it as assailing the prerogative of the crown [hear], as unjustly dealing with the property of the ubject, as injuring all property by, for the first time I believe, destroying what is the best of all titler, that of prescription [applause]." There is a mild Apostle for you! The Conference was influenced by nothing that we can call good. Pride and lust of power were the agencies that urged it on in its proceedings. Sir Frederick Shaw, the Recorder, an o'd man on the verge of the grave, would not yield an sistance.' Are has failed to bring the Recorder a particle of wisdom, for he had the folly to say that it the Church Bill became law, ' the effect would be to aggravate the spirit of disaffection which unbappily prevailed amongst a large portion of the Irlsb people.' How the Recorder arrived at such a conclusion themselves removed from offices, and their places the province of Ulster can hardly be well administ is best known to himself. But it will not stand the test of truth. The alien Church has been the prolific source of many wrongs, and the parent of most of the disloyalty witnessed in the country. How its abolition will madden those who complained of its pomp and arrogance, we are at a loss to discover. But it is only in the brain of a lunatic such an idea could find a place, and it only shows to what shifts covetous men will resort when they wish to clutch public money and sustain an injustice .-- Dundalk

The Freeman's Journal says: If the expression of the national opinion should reach the ear of the Prime Minister and the legislature, and let them know bow dissatisfied Ireland is that the venerable piles built and consecrated for the service of the Catholic Church in this country should be inclienably devoted to the use of the Protestant community. St Patrick's and Christ Church, in Dublia, St Oanice's in Kilkenny, St Mary's in Limerick, and Killslos Who built them? For what were they built? The veretation of the Catholic people for there is undying, their jealousy of the Protestant possession of them is bitter and unchangeable. Nothing can reconcile them to what must be accounted a desecration for they were built for a sacrifice whilst in them now sacrifice there is none. The great statesman who longs to do squal justice to all Irishmen cannot know the past to destroy every vestige of ascendency to less whilst he leaves the national monuments of the national religion standing proofs of spoliation, evidences of plunder and restitution not made. Nor or more for four plain walls than for these reliques of what they believe to be and call, superstition, how a bit of the spacious edifice of former ages, the choir

GREAT BRITAIN.

Conventions - Mr. Hornby and several other Protestan's have recently been received into the Church. -Tablet.

London, May 4-A public meeting was held at

After consideration of the amendments which Mr. Disraeli, with the sanction of the Conservative party, intends proposing on the Government Church Bill, Ministers confidently believe that by Whitsuntide the measure, without any material niteration save what may arise from concession on their part, will be ready for presentation to the House of Lords. -

LONDON, MAY 6 .- The House to Committee re-

Sir G Jenkenson moved that the clause providing